

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

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On the death of E. W. Ogburn.

BY INA CLAYTON.

If we knew there was no Heaven,
No life, no rest beyond the grave,
No Saviour with His powerful arm,
No God, who will His people save.

Oh if we knew that he, our friend,
Had never sought the Saviour's face,
Had never felt His sin forgiven,
Or God's redeeming grace.

Or, then, how deeply might we mourn
That he should pass away,
But since we know he's gone to God,
To dwell in everlasting day.

We cannot grieve, then, since we know
And choose, like him, the better part,
If you would dwell with God at last,
Then, at once, give him your heart.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Notes on Literature.

BY GEO. W. CUTHMAN.

Randall's Life of Jefferson.

PERHAPS the name of no other American citizen is so intimately interwoven into the history of our country and the fabric of our National Independence, and so universally associated with the exertions and struggles of our predecessors for liberty, and their final achievement of that success which has guaranteed to us a government more strictly in accordance with the rights and wants of mankind than is to be found elsewhere under the sun,—than that of THOMAS JEFFERSON. We always had the name of WASHINGTON as the "Father of our Country," and with equal propriety and justice to the many other noble spirits who figured conspicuously in the American Revolution, may we not had JEFFERSON as the Father of the Liberty? This we regard as but a meagre praise to that distinguished Virginian, and without any disparagement of the labors of his many able and active co-laborers. No man was more willing to sacrifice property, social enjoyment, and earthly happiness to exert himself to a greater extent than he, in his endeavors to wrest from the hand of their English oppressors and place firmly, immovably upon its throne, our National Independence. Whether we regard him in the light of a private citizen, or as a public man, laboring zealously and effectively for the good of his country, and the freedom of his countrymen, none was more self-sacrificing or rendered his country more efficient service than he. One of the first to resist unwarrantable encroachments upon the rights and liberties of his countrymen, and to seek, by all honorable means, a "redress of grievances," he was one of the first, staunchest and most indomitable champions of our independence, of which a grateful people, rendered happy and blessed beyond any other people on earth, through his labors and his countrymen's exertions, can boast. And he was a man—from the dawn to the triumph of his political career—who was without a blemish; and no less unspotted is his private life. He was a man whose life, from the time of his first appearance upon the public stage, until the period when his father recalled him from the field of his labors, is worthy of the careful study of every citizen of our country. It would be rank presumption in us to assume that there is a man of "suitable age and discretion" in our whole country who has not heard and knows not of our model statesman. We believe there is no such man, and yet we are equally aware of the fact that our countrymen are not sufficiently acquainted with the character, private life, and public services of this great man. Notwithstanding the fact that he is known to every American citizen that he drafted the Declaration of American Independence, to how many is his private life, and the motives by which he was actuated, known? To us there is no more interesting portion of the life of a great public man, than that portion which is spent in private, in the heart of his family. It is there that we find his heart laid open, and the motives which actuate him unveiled to "critical inspection." If he will bear the test of criticism there, he will bear it anywhere else. If we find the man exhibited in every word and act, with his heart in the right place, we may rest assured that there is no temptation strong enough to swerve him from the line of his duty. Such, we are proud to say, was the case with JEFFERSON. And here is the key to his success, to his unparalleled popularity. An instance of a more affectionate husband and father, of a man more careful and cautious yet honorable and manly in his private dealings, or of a more honest, straight-forward and efficient public man than he, the history of our country does not furnish.

The great merits and the many claims of Mr. JEFFERSON, upon the respect and admiration of the American people are readily admitted by all; and yet it is somewhat strange that so long a period should have been suffered to elapse since his death, before a suitable biography of him was written. We confess that we have frequently felt the inconvenience occasioned by the absence of such a work. True, his public correspondence has been published for many years, from which we could acquire a familiarity with his views upon many subjects, but we were left pretty nearly in the dark as to his private life, and the life of a man, whose opinions and views, upon governmental subjects, are so frequently quoted as he is, is one of the most vitally interesting themes that could attract the biographer's pen. We have often wished that we might read a history of his life in connection with his works, believing that each would cast a vast deal of light upon the other. And at length a man, qualified by the gifts of nature and by scholarly attainments has stepped forward and

undertaken the task, to produce a life of JEFFERSON, copious in details, minute in illustrations, and written with that spirit of candor and impartiality, which constitute one of the most essential elements of a Biography. That man is the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, late Secretary of State, of the State of New York. Possessed of the requisite ability, and being an ardent admirer of the political principles and governmental policy, as well as of the private and public life and spotless integrity of Mr. JEFFERSON, and having the freest access to all the written evidences left by him, from which to select his materials, Mr. RANDALL undertook, and, if we may be the judge, has accomplished, his task in a manner highly creditable to his literature, to our country, and to the great man about whom he wrote.

In this age of book-making, an excellent biography is a thing rarely to be met with. We regard RANDALL'S *Life of Jefferson* as the ablest-written biography that has appeared from the American press for a long time. IRVING'S *Life of Washington* having so recently appeared, challenges a comparison with this work. And neither Mr. RANDALL nor his work will suffer in the comparison. Mr. RANDALL, as being versed in legal lore, political history and jurisprudence, is a man of infinitely greater ability than Mr. IRVING. Mr. Randall's work was written in the full vigor of manhood, of a man who has seen much and is intimately acquainted with the practical operation of our government, and well versed in the history of our country; while Mr. Irving is (and we desire to confine the significance of the term to polite literature) a "literary man." The chief characteristics of Mr. Irving's work are his candor and the felicity of his style. Further than this his work does not answer the expectations of the public. Without betraying any depth of knowledge, or profundity of argument, it has about it all the "airs" of book-making, in their worst form. Instead of being the ablest of his works, we regard it as written in the feeblest strain of all his published writings. In writing, in our opinion, Mr. Irving had mistaken his calling. We have read the work carefully and was pleased with it, but we can not term it a work worthy of its illustrious subject. On the other hand, in Mr. Randall's work, we find on every page, the evidence of a ripe scholarship, a thorough acquaintance with and appreciation for his subject, a profundity of thought and depth of wisdom rarely to be met with, in a similar production. He does not rely upon his "authorities" to furnish him all the knowledge he has upon the subject, but refers to and consults them for the purposes of accuracy and as "cumulative evidence." He writes with such an air of authority to his work, wherein Mr. Irving's is so sadly deficient. His style, although not so felicitous as Mr. Irving's, is more concise, compact, and appropriate to the importance and dignity of his subject. In this work,—the first volume of which has appeared, and which has received every moment of our leisure time for the last fortnight,—Mr. JEFFERSON, as a private citizen, and as a servant of the public, appears ever more worthy of our reverence and veneration than he appeared to us while ruminating over his published works; for the reason that here we learn, for the first time, the motives and inducements which actuated and prompted him to pursue the line of conduct pursued by him. The light that this magnificent work sheds upon his life is very considerable, indeed. The book is written so candidly and every assertion is so thoroughly sustained by unquestionable authority, as to carry conviction to the minds of its readers of its truthfulness. It will take its place by the side of the ablest written biographies in our language, and will henceforth be consulted and cited as the standard authority upon every thing connected with Mr. JEFFERSON, and will be handed down to after times as one of the ablest and most valuable works in our literature. In fact, our literature boasts of but few such works in biography as this one. What gives this work additional value and renders it more serviceable to the reading public than an ordinary biography is the fact that, it not only gives an elaborate history of Mr. JEFFERSON, but gives a luminous and accurate history of the times in which he lived, so that the reader may see what influence the times and surrounding circumstances exerted upon him, and the influence he had upon the times. In accomplishing this, the author sketches portraits of nearly every great man or notable personage, in any way associated with his subject; and to his honor, he said, although an owned admirer of JEFFERSON and his political principles, his admiration for his subject, has never run riot with his judgment. He sketches the life and character of a political opponent with the same candor and fairness as he does his own subject; and when it becomes necessary for him to combat with some of them, positions, or the positions assumed by their personal representatives or biographers, he proves his positions by the most conclusive evidence, mostly deduced or quoted in the original form from contemporaneous documents. We think no man will charge the author with unfairness, or that he has even manifested a disposition to misrepresent his subject, through favoritism, or an opponent, thro' an ungenerous motive. He set down to write this work merely for the purpose of supplying a place in our literature too long left unsupplied, and of placing a history of the life and public services of our greatest statesman on record, in such shape and manner as to place it within the reach of the reading public; and for which service he will certainly receive the unqualified thanks of an appreciative public.

We have seen it objected that there are too many lengthy discussions in this work; but in our view of the case, we do not regard those discussions in any other light than as valuable features. They only occur upon some disputed point in Mr. JEFFERSON'S history, and we think the author is perfectly justifiable in devoting considerable space to placing all the evidence in the case upon the record, so that the reader need not rummage a whole library through to find a few facts, that may be, without serious inconvenience, included in this work. We, by no means assert that the work is faultless. The author never aspired to that degree of perfection. But the faults contained in it are of a minor character, and do not seriously injure the work. To counterbalance these few small defects we have a noble work of most inestimable value, written with signal ability.

We have read the first volume of this masterly production through, with much care, and have compared it with such

other works upon the same subject as our library affords; and we with pleasure chronicle the fact that we have never found the author in any serious error. We have found him uniformly correct; and that he invariably gives Mr. JEFFERSON'S political opponents their just due. He has not fallen into that error which most biographers commit, of detracting from the merits and calumniating the memory of every other great man who lived and moved upon the same theatre, and took part in the same drama with his subject. It has been his endeavor to give each character, best figures at all in his book, a fair, candid, manly representation, a representation based upon the most reliable documentary proof, contemporary with times and incidents spoken of. He has striven to produce a book, faithful and reliable in all its parts, a hand book for the scholar, politician, statesman and the general reader; and as far as our knowledge on the subject goes, and we have read the first volume, with "critical inspection,"—we cheerfully bear testimony to the general accuracy of the text, and the signal ability with which the author has performed his task.

JEFFERSON lived during the most interesting epoch in our country's history—the time of its dismemberment from Great Britain and the establishment of our National Independence, and our present excellent form of Government; and a more busy actor was not in that band of able patriots who were ready to undergo any sacrifice for the accomplishment of those grand objects, than he. He was one of the leading spirits in the Revolution, and pre-eminently the most profound Statesman our country has ever produced. And we make this assertion without any reference to the present divisions or positions of political parties. Our country has never produced but one great military chief—FRANKLIN; one great Statesman, although a host of good ones—JEFFERSON. Each of these may be taken as the representative man of his class; and they are men of whom any nation, in any age, might well take pride in.

We can not, and do not intend to speak in detail of the contents of this admirable volume, in this article, for should we attempt it, our pen, which would never tire upon such a subject, would scarcely know when or where to stop. And even were we to write a much longer article, it would be impossible for us to convey any definite idea of this volume of near 650 pages, large octavo. This volume embraces the period from his birth on the 20th of April 1743 to the close of the first term of General Washington's administration; during which time the Revolution arose, was carried through, and our present form of government permanently established. The portion of his life embraced within this period is most elaborately treated, and presents JEFFERSON in a very favorable light. The whole work is written with the same ability and fidelity, it will be the most valuable addition that has been made to our literature since Irving's *Life of Washington*, which, notwithstanding its feebleness, we admire.

When the second volume of this work appears, we shall allude to it again, and may then give the contents of the work a more thorough review. We expect it will be issued in a few days. In the mean time we would remark, that no man who has any love for his country, and takes any interest in its welfare and the prosperity of its institutions, should be without this life of "the great Virginia statesman." When we repeat that it is entirely worthy of the great and good man whose first fame it is intended to perpetuate, we think we have given it its highest praise, for it is worthy of such a man it must be worthy indeed.

The work is to be published in three massive octavo volumes, of from 650 to 700 pages each with portraits, facsimiles, and a copious analytical index. It is to be sold only by subscription, and the prices are as follows: for set; Cloth, \$7.50; Library or Law sheep, \$9.00; half cloth, antique \$12.00; full Turkey morocco, \$18.00. If there is no agent in the reader's vicinity, he can receive the work from the Publishers, *free of expense*, by remitting the money to them. We mention this as a matter of convenience to our readers.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, we have received the second volume, and without going into an enumeration of its merits at present, suffice it to say, it only goes to confirm and strengthen our convictions and views above set forth. It is indeed a flagging in interest, it grows better and better, as we proceed. Lose no time in procuring yourself a copy, and read it.

CHINESE FUNERAL.—A Chinaman of the firm of Now, Kee & Co., at Downsville, Cal., recently died and was buried as follows:

Prayers were said over him—if we may call the guttural sounds that proceeded from the throats of the individuals who performed the ceremony and the bobbing up and down of their heads, prayers. A tempting collation of preserved fruits and cakes was spread at the grave, evidently to tempt the deceased back to life; candles were burned and the ceremony wound up by the burning of the deceased's worldly possessions, which consisted of an empty carpet bag.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Senate of Virginia on Tuesday last reconsidered the bill fixing the time for the Banks of that State to resume specie payments, and finally passed a resolution naming the 1st of August as the time upon which they must resume, instead of the 1st of November, the time fixed by the first bill.

THE SEWING WOMEN OF NEW YORK.—There are in the city of New York nearly forty thousand women who sew for a living. About 13,000 of these are shirt makers, 11,000 tailors and vest makers, 4,400 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dress makers and milliners, besides those employed in other branches of needle-work. Most of these women have been out of employment during the past winter, only about 3,000 of them, it is said, have had work to do during this period. Shirt makers generally receive 25 cents a day.

THE REVIVAL.—We learn that 49 persons have so far been added to the M. E. Church in this place, and that 24 were yesterday received into the Presbyterian Church.—*Fay Paper.*

THE BUSY WORLD.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.—The Beaufort Journal says, the work on this road is progressing rapidly, and should nothing happen, the cars will run through from Goldsboro to Beaufort Harbor some time in May. The connection will be complete at Goldsboro in about two weeks and only eight miles remain between Newberne and Beaufort before the entire road is completed.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, is to meet in Charlotte on the 14th inst. The Delegates will be furnished with tickets to pass over the N. C. Railroad both ways for one fare.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the elegant mansion of Col. M. W. Ransom, in Northampton County, was destroyed by fire recently. Much valuable furniture was also lost, together with Col. R.'s large library, containing many very valuable books, and among them some 50 volumes just selected as a donation to the Roanoke Literary Society of Weldon.

INUNDATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Telegraphic despatches from Vicksburg 3d inst state the levees on the Mississippi River have given way, and that the country is submerged. The river towns of Napoleon and Prentiss are inundated.

LITERARY.—We learn that the annual Commencement of the Raleigh Female Seminary, will take place the first week in June. Rev. N. F. Read is to preach the Sermon, and President Craven of Normal College, delivers the Literary Address. It gives us much pleasure to state, that the Raleigh Seminary, under the auspices of its indefatigable and competent President, Rev. D. R. BRUTON, is in a very prosperous condition. The boarding department is fuller than it has ever been, and the large number of pupils in attendance, give evidence of the confidence reposed in those connected with the institution, by parents and guardians. We confidently recommend it to public patronage.—*Spirit of the Age.*

ACCESSIONS TO THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The Petersburg Democrat says one of the most pleasing evidences of moral reform in our city, is the rapid progress which has been made in the cause of temperance within a few months. During the quarter ending March 31st, there were no less than 135 accessions to the Petersburg Division, No. 18. This Division is now by far the largest in the State, and is still exerting an influence which is an honor to itself as well as pride to the cause.

SMUG DIPPING. It is estimated that there are four millions of female snuff takers in the United States, using on an average of two pounds each per annum, or eight millions of pounds, at an expense of \$2,000,000.—

TERRIBLE CIVIL WAR.—MASSACRE OF PRISONERS. A letter dated Montevideo, February 6, gives some sad accounts of the civil war in that province. Gen. Dias and three hundred of his officers and men had been taken prisoners by the Government troops, and in a few hours after, by order of the President, twenty-eight of the officers were shot, and the throats of two hundred of the men cut, although the American Consul, American Commodore, and the English, French and Spanish ministers, and a large number of ladies, implored the President to spare their lives. The affair has cast a gloom over Montevideo. Nearly all the men leave large families. Mr. Hamilton, the United States Consul, who was in ill health, was about to return home, and had placed a portion of his furniture on board the bark Lark, bound for Baltimore.

DEPRIVATION OF THE CHINESE.—It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They contaminate the surface level, and below them are deeps of depravity, so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind, but there were enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil. *Bayard Taylor.*

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.—About two years ago Mr. Stafford, of Maine, arrived at Mendota in Illinois, with his daughter, a blooming girl of sixteen. Geo. H. Lamb, a respectable hotel keeper of the place became acquainted with her. The two formed an attachment and were married in November, 1855. By Lamb's request, however, she remained with her father until last December, when he desired her to accompany him on a trip South. She left her father's house in his company. A few weeks after, he returned alone in deep mourning; he said his wife had sickened and died in Memphis, where he had buried her. Circumstances, however, led to suspicion and Lamb, though having married another lady within two weeks after his return, was arrested and sent to St. Louis for trial, where it is alleged he killed his former wife. It has also been shown that he married a woman in Lee county, Missouri, some years ago, and that she is still living.

Since his arrest, Lamb has confessed that on the 17th of last December, he, in company with his wife and two men, whom he had paid for the purpose, went on the Mississippi in a skiff; when a short distance below St. Louis, they held her over the side of the boat and Lamb forcibly held her head under the water until she was dead. A heavy rock was then sunk to the body, which was by means sunk in the river. Lamb has desired to see a clergyman daily; he says life is a burden and he is willing to submit to the sentence of the law.

Vegetarians should marry none but grass widows.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.—The U. S. Senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. M. Gregory, U. S. attorney, eastern district of Virginia; J. K. Shay, surveyor of customs, Alexandria, Va.; G. Johnson, surveyor of customs, Fredericksburg; J. Bohannon, surveyor of customs, East River, Va.; R. H. Webb, surveyor of customs, Suffolk, Va.; J. T. Martin, marshal, western district of Virginia; J. F. Wiley, marshal, eastern district of Virginia; G. W. Merchant, surveyor of customs, Dumfries, Va.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Richmond, Va.—The Whig says that Mr. Homer, the contractor for the erection of the Custom House, has, within a few days past, exhibited such decided symptoms of insanity, that his friends have had him conveyed to the Eastern Asylum. The losses incurred in fulfilling the terms of his contract led to the deterioration of his reason. The work on the Custom House has been suspended for several weeks. Its completion will probably be assigned by the Government to some new contractor.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—We learn that a few days since, the village of West Union, in Doddridge county, on the North Western Virginia Railroad, was almost totally destroyed by a destructive fire. Some fifteen or sixteen houses were consumed.

CURIOS.—The Rev. Robt. Tate, who is publishing a brief Autobiography in the N. C. Presbyterian, says that he had a member of his church in New Hanover county, who dared not taste bread made of flour—if he did, it caused swelling of the joints and produced deadly effects. On sacramental occasions the gentleman (who had long been a worthy member of the church) had to take a piece of corn bread. He also states that he knew a lady who could not eat an egg without experiencing the most serious effects from it.

AN EXECUTION PREVENTED BY ARRESTING THE SHERIFF. The Pacific Christian Advocate printed at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 6th, reports that great excitement has been caused in Pierce and Thurston counties, Washington Territory, by the non-execution of the Indian Chief Leschi, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. J. B. Moses, in November, 1856, and sentenced to be hanged on the 22nd of January, 1858. The delay between the first trial, and the sentence was owing to a second trial, a writ of error, &c. Governor McClellan was requested to respite the prisoner until the President of the United States could be heard from, but he refused. Some U. S. officers at Fort Steallacum, thought Leschi ought to be treated as a prisoner of war, because Mr. Moses was killed after the late Indian war broke out. On the day appointed for the execution the Sheriff was arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, charging him with the crime of selling liquor to Indians and during the process and trial thereon, the period named in the death warrant for the execution expired, and Leschi was not hanged.

MEXICO.—The City of Mexico correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing on the 5th ult., draws the following gloomy picture of the state of affairs in the Mexican Republic: "Mexicans of intelligence and experience agree that the state of the country has never been so deplorable as now.—Squads of soldiers are incessantly on the move, impressing artisans and workmen into the army.—The patrols have been removed from the roads, and marauding bands have absolute sway almost everywhere out of the great cities, often perpetrating cruelties that make the blood curdle. We hear of villages, and even towns, attacked by hundreds of banditti at a time, the houses sacked, and women horribly mutilated and dragged at horses' tails by their own hair."

CAPTAIN TRAVIS' GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.—Capt. Travis having advertised extensively that he would, on a certain day, shoot, on a wager, an orange from the head of a boy, at Louisville, the mayor of that city has forbidden the experiment, and ordered the police to arrest the parties.

TEMPERANCE IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Gazette says that Billy Ross a noted advocate of temperance, recently lectured in Newark, Knox county, Tenn., and took the place by storm. Over two hundred joined the temperance society, and ninety signed a pledge never to permit liquor to be sold in their town, except for medicinal purposes. All the liquor in the place was bought, and those who had been engaged in the traffic consented to abandon it.

DAVIDSON COURT HOUSE.—The Salisbury Watchman says the new Court House at Lexington, Davidson county, is nearing completion, and a very handsome building it is. It is large, and well proportioned, and is constructed of most durable material. The interior arrangement is excellent, and the finish of the Court room will exceed that of any similar building in this part of the State. It will be a lasting monument of praise to the liberality of the county, of which they may well feel proud.

NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR.—We have been shown a sample of North Carolina flour, manufactured at the Mills of Mr. Critz, of Davis county, which is equal in quality to the best double extra family flour imported from Baltimore. Its texture and quality will compare favorably with what have been for a long time. W. B. Grant, Esq., of Salisbury, who showed us this sample, says it is not the best people of that section of the Old North State can do. And of our own personal observation we know that the people of the western portion of this state, having the finest wheat lands in the world, unbounded water-power, and being naturally energetic, can supply as good flour as can be obtained anywhere. Then, why not purchase oftentimes of importers from Baltimore, N. York, and elsewhere.—*Western Express.*

FIRE IN WARRENTON, N. C.—We learn from the Warrenton News, that on Thursday morning last a fire was discovered breaking out from the roof of the Rev. Mr. Solomon's dwelling, which was saved from destruction only by the fearless energy of the citizens.

STOCKS.—In New York, North Carolina 6 per cent bonds 93 1/4. Virginia 95, 88.

Copper in the United States.

The copper trade has risen to such importance in our country, and especially in our own city, that we think our readers will appreciate a slight sketch of its present position.

Every one has heard of the great mines of the Lake Superior region. They are characterized by a remarkable peculiarity, hitherto unknown. They are mines of native copper, a substance which has heretofore been found only in occasional specimens, distributed in a small quantity through mines of ordinary ores. Of this the production is enormous. Two of the mines, Cliff and the Minnesota, distribute annually in dividends a sum of about double that of the entire stock originally paid in. The copper occurs in enormous masses, as well as in smaller pieces, nodules and strings disseminated through the rocks. It is difficult to get at the actual production of this region. It is probable, however, that it may be set down at about 2,500 tons of pure copper a year.

In the Atlantic States there are numerous mines of copper, seven of which have been abandoned, and others that still do a good business. To the north of Maryland, at present, there is no mine of great consequence. The Bristol Mine, in Connecticut, has turned out some very valuable ores, but it is worked irregularly. In New Jersey, many mines have been opened, but they have all failed. Pennsylvania also has been unfortunate in her copper mines. Several which promised well, a few years ago, are now closed. The Gap Mine, which is chiefly worked for nickel, sends to market copper ores as a side product. There is also a mine in Lebanon county which turns out some sulphuretted copper.

South of Maryland, the principal mining districts are in Southwestern Virginia and Southeastern Tennessee. The deposits in these two regions closely resemble each other, consisting of ores which have been altered by the action of the atmosphere.—They are mined with great facility, no blasting being required. This deposit must of course be of limited extent, and cannot be worked as a permanent mine. The ultimate value of these mines must depend upon the underlying sulphurets.—If they are rich enough to pay for working, the mines may continue to do well; if not, they must close sooner or later.

North Carolina contains many copper mines in the gold region. Their value cannot be considered as fully tested as yet, but their prospects are good. Virginia has also other localities of copper besides those which have been mentioned, but, as in most of the Atlantic States, the explorations have been carried on with but little skill or intelligence.

In Maryland there are several deposits of copper. A few miles from Baltimore, at Bare Hill, in a serpentine region, there is a mine which has sent to market many tons of excellent ore. It is at present suspended, on account of difficulties in reference to the title. In the neighborhood of Liberty several mines have been worked but now they have all been abandoned. Near Lykensville, there is another copper belt of considerable extent. In it have been opened the Mineral Hill, Patuxent, Carroll and Springfield mines. Of these, the only one actively engaged in mining operations is the Springfield. This mine presents all the indications of permanence. It has sent to market, during the past year, several hundred tons of ore, which progressively improves in quality as the mine is worked more deeply. A large and valuable engine has been recently put up at this mine, and there is every prospect of brilliant success in the enterprise.

The copper mined from these different localities is mostly smelted in the United States. Some of the Tennessee ores have been sent to England, but most of them come to Baltimore. The lake copper is smelted at Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and sent to New York in ingots. There are smelting establishments at New York, Boston and New Haven, which work up a variety of ores, but the great center for general copper smelting is Baltimore.—There are now two companies engaged in this business. They smelt upon the Welsh plan, and procure their ore from South America, Cuba, and various parts of the United States. Last year they turned out about eight millions of pounds of refined copper.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THIRST WORSE THAN HUNGER.—That disturbance of the general system which is known under the name of raging thirst is far more terrible than that of starvation, and for this reason. During the abstinence from food, the organism can still live upon its own substance, which furnishes all the necessary material; but during abstinence from liquid, the organism has no such source of supply within itself. Men have been known to endure absolute privation of food for some weeks but three days of absolute privation of drink (unless in a moist atmosphere) is, perhaps, the limit of endurance. Thirst is the most atrocious torture ever invented by Oriental tyrants. It is that which most effectually tames animals. Mr. Astley, when he had a refractory horse, always used thirst as the most effective power of coercion, giving a little water as the reward for every act of obedience. The histories of shipwreck paint fearful pictures of the sufferings endured from thirst; and one of the most appalling scenes known is the celebrated imprisonment of one hundred and forty-six men in the Black Hole at Calcutta.—*Blackwood.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

A Card.

To the subscribers to "Stedman's Salem Magazine," and to the public generally, I desire to state, that I have removed from Salem to Raleigh, N. C., and shall, at the latter place, publish my Magazine under the title of "Stedman's Magazine." Instead of continuing the Volume commenced at Salem, I shall commence a new Volume, the first No. of which will be issued on the first of May proximo.

The subscriber a year of my subscribers to "Stedman's Salem Magazine," will commence with the first (May.) No. of the new Volume.

The reasons that prompted me to remove from Salem to Raleigh, and to blot out the January or first No. of my Magazine, and to commence a new Vol. will be given in the first issue.

I have every prospect of success in my enterprise; and I shall commence the publication of "Stedman's Magazine," with that energy and industry, which will fully entitle me to the patronage of the Southern public. A. J. STEDMAN, Editor and Proprietor of "Stedman's Magazine." Raleigh, N. C., April 5, 1858.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, April 8. Reported expressly for the Times. By Gilmer & Hendrix, Merchants, West Main Street. Bacon 12 1/2 @ 13; Beef 4 @ 5; Beans 20 @ 22; Butter 10 @ 12; Coffee 14 @ 16; Candles, Tallow 22 @ 25; Corn 50 @ 55; Meal 50 @ 55; Chickens 10 @ 15; Eggs 8 @ 9; Feathers 40 @ 45; Flour 4 @ 5; Hides 6 @ 7; Lard 16 @ 18; Pork 8 @ 10; Raisins 2 @ 3; Rice 6 @ 7; Salt 2 @ 3; Sugar, Brown 10 @ 12; Sugar, White 12 @ 14; Tallow 12 @ 14; Wool 25 @ 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 7. Reported expressly for the Times. By Geo. H. Kelley, Dealer in Provisions and Groceries. Sugar, Crushed, 12 1/2 @ 14; Spirits, 44 @ 46; Coffee, 14 @ 16; Corn, 50 @ 55; Flour, 4 @ 5; Hides, 6 @ 7; Lard, 16 @ 18; Pork, 8 @ 10; Raisins, 2 @ 3; Rice, 6 @ 7; Salt, 2 @ 3; Sugar, Brown, 10 @ 12; Sugar, White, 12 @ 14; Tallow, 12 @ 14; Wool, 25 @ 30.

NORFOLK MARKET, April 6. Reported expressly for the Times. By Rowland & Brown, Commission Merchants. Flour, Family, 6 1/2 @ 7; Feathers, 40 @ 45; Extra, 6 1/2 @ 7; Dried Apples, 3 @ 4; Corn, Superfine, 5 @ 6; Meal, 50 @ 55; Chickens, 10 @ 15; Eggs, 8 @ 9; Feathers, 40 @ 45; Flour, 4 @ 5; Hides, 6 @ 7; Lard, 16 @ 18; Pork, 8 @ 10; Raisins, 2 @ 3; Rice, 6 @ 7; Salt, 2 @ 3; Sugar, Brown, 10 @ 12; Sugar, White, 12 @ 14; Tallow, 12 @ 14; Wool, 25 @ 30.

Removal.—Those who the last day or two have been good, that detained by the broken R. R. bridge having come in, with a fair demand, sell at quotations. Corn, the receipts have fallen off within the last week, perhaps owing to farmers selling early, and prices have advanced; there being a number of vessels partly loaded, sellers have an advantage over buyers, who are obliged to finish loading.—Cotton in full supply, we hear of no sales.—Provisions are in fair supply; bacon sells at quotations, and of best quality, and meat at rather higher prices; lumber, there is not much enquiry.

Business Cards.

H. C. GORRELL, PHOTOGRAPHER, (SUCCESSOR TO A. STARKETT.) CAN BE FOUND AT Starrett's old stand, Garrett's building, February, 1858.

Geo. W. CUTHMAN, Attorney & Counsellor, at Law, (SUCCESSOR TO LOCKYER, MILLER & CO.) 112-113, N. C. Times.

J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, BERLIN, Conn., AGENT at the North for the Greensboro, N. C. Times.

A. PERRY SPERRY, (Formerly of Greensboro, N. C.) BEIL, BROOKS, PACE & CO., IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street, 1856-1. NEW YORK. [2-1y]

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAVING permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 8, 1857. 531y

H. S. FREEMAN, ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAP

